



# **King Edward VII Sanatorium Midhurst**

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## **TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT**

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**JULY 1927 to JULY 1928**

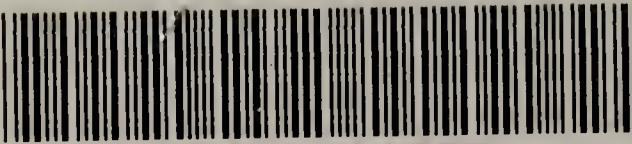
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**King Edward VII Sanatorium  
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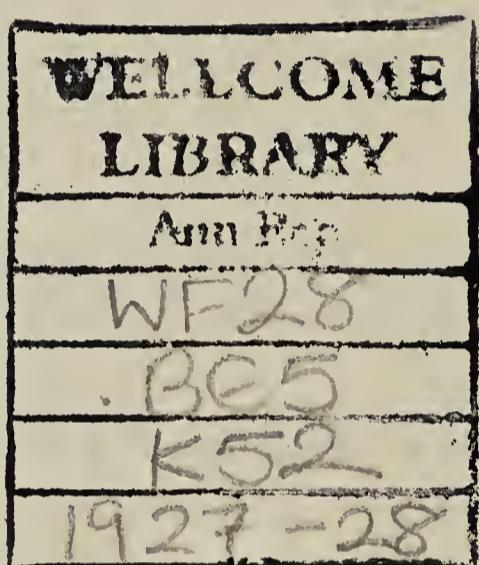
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*Published at—*  
**KING EDWARD VII SANATORIUM,  
Midhurst, Sussex.**  
1929.



# King Edward VII Sanatorium

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# King Edward VII Sanatorium Midhurst

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## Twenty-second Annual Report

JULY 1927 to JULY 1928

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DURING the twelve months, June 30th, 1927 to June 30th, 1928, 283 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium, of whom 32 were re-admissions and 61 remained for a period less than nine weeks, and are therefore not considered in after-history records. 192 patients were discharged and were grouped as follows :—

Group I	..	..	50
Group II	..	..	88
Group III	..	..	40
Group IV	..	..	14

Applicants for admission numbered 578 ; the average waiting list being about the same as in the previous year—between 12 and 13 for men and 9 and 10 for women. 137 applicants were examined by the Medical Superintendent ; 104 (75·9 per cent.) were accepted and 33 (24·1 per cent.) were rejected.

In the Report last year, a comparison was made of the number of “arrests” in the various groups to which patients were allotted on admission to the Sanatorium. A further year’s figures confirm the opinion that it is wise to keep up a continued effort to confine cases accepted for treatment beyond a period of nine weeks, to patients coming under Groups I and II :—

	1924-25	Arrested	1925-26	Arrested	1926-27	Arrested
G. I	64	48 (75%)	55	44 (80 %)	47	33 (72 %)
G. II	78	19 (24·4%)	65	16 (24·6%)	80	21 (26·25%)
G. III	61	2 ( 3·3%)	64	3 ( 4·7%)	41	2 ( 4·9%)
		1927-28		Arrested		
			G. I	50	37 (74%)	
			G. II	88	26 (29·54%)	
			G. III	40	1 (2·5%)	

The figures for the four years together show that while 75 per cent. of Group I cases attained arrest, only 26.33 per cent. of Group II and 3.88 per cent. of Group III attained a similar result.

This year some attempt has been made to collect the results of treatment by pneumothorax since October, 1924, and this promises to give some useful information on prognosis where the treatment has failed while the case seemed clinically suitable.

Fourteen cases were discharged as Group IV—that is, without any definite evidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—

Nothing definite found	..	..	..	II
Blastomycosis	..	..	..	I
Hyperthyroidism	..	..	..	I
Carcinoma of larynx	..	..	..	I

The case of blastomycosis was of particular interest, and reference is made to it in the X-Ray report. It was treated by pneumothorax, which seemed to arrest the condition in the lung. The patient is now very fit, and has not had any return of the symptoms.

The usual variety of entertainment has been given throughout the year. The cinema installed last year has been a source of much enjoyment to the patients during the winter.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

The following Tables show an analysis of the 192 patients discharged during the past year, with regard to—

- (1) Place of Residence.
- (2) Occupation.
- (3) Age and Sex.
- (4) Married or Single.
- (5) Mode of Onset.
- (6) Duration of Disease.

TABLE I.—PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Place of Residence	Number of Patients	Place of Residence	Number of Patients
London .. . . .	59	Cheshire .. . . .	2
Sussex .. . . .	17	Durham .. . . .	2
Yorkshire .. . . .	15	Buckinghamshire .. . . .	2
Surrey .. . . .	14	Staffordshire .. . . .	2
Essex .. . . .	12	Shropshire .. . . .	1
Middlesex .. . . .	10	Cumberland .. . . .	1
Ireland .. . . .	8	Wiltshire .. . . .	1
Hampshire .. . . .	8	Devonshire .. . . .	1
Lancashire .. . . .	8	Worcestershire .. . . .	1
Wales .. . . .	6	Suffolk .. . . .	1
Kent .. . . .	4	Nottinghamshire .. . . .	1
Leicestershire .. . . .	3	Berkshire .. . . .	1
Northamptonshire .. . . .	3	Salop .. . . .	1
Scotland .. . . .	2	Northumberland .. . . .	1
Gloucestershire .. . . .	2	Cambridgeshire .. . . .	1
Hertfordshire .. . . .	2		
			192

TABLE II.—OCCUPATION

Occupation	Number of Patients	Occupation	Number of Patients
Clerks .. . . .	57	Students .. . . .	2
Housewives .. . . .	21	Schoolgirls .. . . .	2
Engineers .. . . .	19	Schoolboys .. . . .	2
Teachers .. . . .	18	Policemen .. . . .	2
No Occupation .. . . .	7	Chemists .. . . .	2
Agents and Travellers .. . . .	7	Journalists .. . . .	2
Household Duties .. . . .	4	Dispensers .. . . .	1
Managers .. . . .	4	Chauffeurs .. . . .	1
Doctors .. . . .	3	Printers .. . . .	1
Secretaries .. . . .	3	Merchants .. . . .	1
Farmers .. . . .	3	Hotel Proprietors .. . . .	1
Accountants .. . . .	3	Army .. . . .	1
Civil Servants .. . . .	3	Singers .. . . .	1
Shopkeepers .. . . .	3	Pianists .. . . .	1
Clergymen .. . . .	3	Railway Servants .. . . .	1
Navy .. . . .	2	Bankers .. . . .	1
Royal Air Force .. . . .	2	Electricians .. . . .	1
Surveyors .. . . .	2	Auctioneers .. . . .	1
Shop Assistants .. . . .	2		
Nurses .. . . .	2		192

TABLE III.—AGE AND SEX

Years	Males	Females	Total
Under 20 ..	9	4	13
20-25 ..	35	20	55
26-30 ..	23	15	38
31-35 ..	22	15	37
36-40 ..	9	8	17
41-45 ..	12	2	14
46-50 ..	5	6	11
Over 50 ..	6	1	7
TOTALS ..	121	71	192

TABLE IV.

Married	..	..	..	..	..	70
Single	..	..	..	..	..	122
						192

TABLE V.—MODE OF ONSET

Mode of Onset	Number of Cases	Percentage
Cough ..	69	35·94 %
Influenza ..	35	18·23 %
Pleurisy ..	23	11·98 %
Hæmoptysis ..	18	9·37 %
Other Modes ..	47	24·48 %
	192	

TABLE VI.—DURATION OF DISEASE

Average duration .. .. 1 year 9 months.

Extremes . . . . . 1 month—29 years.

TABLE VII.—GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT AS SHOWN BY THE  
CONDITION OF THE PATIENTS ON ADMISSION AND ON DISCHARGE  
FROM THE SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR 1927-1928

Group on Admission	Number of Cases	Arrested	Much Improved	Improved	Stationary or Worse	Died in Sanatorium
I	50	37	6	4	3	—
II	88	26	26	20	15	1
III	40	1	10	13	15	1
All Cases	178	64	42	37	33	2
IV	Patients in whom no definite evidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found	14	3	11	—	—

GROUPS.—As in previous Annual Reports, the Turban-Gerhardt classification has been used to indicate the clinical condition of patients on admission. This classification, based on physical signs, is as follows :—

Group I.—Disease of slight severity, limited to small areas of one lobe on either side, which, in the case of affection of both apices, does not extend beyond the spine of the scapula or the clavicle, or in the case of affection of the apex of one lung, does not extend below the second rib in front.

Group II.—Disease of slight severity, more extensive than Group I, but affecting at most, the whole of one lobe ; or severe disease extending at most, to the half of one lobe.

Group III.—All cases of greater severity than Group II, and all those with considerable cavities.

By "disease of slight severity" is to be understood, disseminated foci characterised by slight dullness, indefinite rough or weak vesicular, vesico-bronchial, or broncho-vesicular breathing, and fine and medium crepitations.

By "severe disease": massive infiltration recognised by definite dullness, broncho-vesicular or bronchial breathing, with or without crepitations.

Cases with signs of considerable excavation, giving rise to tympanitic percussion with amphoric or cavernous breathing and numerous coarse consonating rales come under Group III.

Pleuritic dullness, if only of slight extent, is to be left out of account ; if it is considerable, pleuritis should be specially mentioned under tuberculous complications.

The following terms are used to describe the condition of patients on discharge from the Sanatorium :—

"DISEASE ARRESTED."—General health completely restored in every respect, without any sign of disease of the lungs except such as is compatible with a completely healed lesion. Sputum, if still present, free from tubercle bacilli.

"MUCH IMPROVED."—General health good. Physical signs of disease in the lungs, though much diminished, not entirely cleared up, e.g., limited to a few crepitations on cough only. Tubercle bacilli still to be detected in the sputum.

"IMPROVED."—General health improved, but not restored. Physical signs of disease in the lungs still present, though less marked than on admission.

"STATIONARY."—No appreciable improvement in the condition of the lungs or in the general health.

"WORSE."—General or local condition worse.

TABLE VIII.—DEMONSTRATION OF T.B. IN SPUTUM

	On Admision			On Discharge		
Positive .. .. ..	120			Positive .. .. ..	68	
Negative .. .. ..	42			Negative .. .. ..	65	
No Sputum .. .. ..	16			No Sputum .. .. ..	43	
Group IV Cases .. .. ..	14			Group IV Cases .. .. ..	14	
				Died in Sanatorium .. .. ..	2	
All Cases .. .. ..	192			All Cases .. .. ..	192	
Number of Patients who lost T.B. in Sanatorium .. .. ..					53	

TABLE IX.—WEIGHT

Weight	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Gained .. .. ..	39	63	30	14
Lost .. .. ..	11	21	5	—
No Change .. .. ..	—	—	—	—
Not Weighed .. .. ..	—	3	4	—
Died in Sanatorium .. .. ..	—	1	1	—
All Cases .. .. ..	50	88	40	14

## REPORTS OF SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

### REPORT OF THE THROAT DEPARTMENT.

All the 192 patients discharged during the year ending 30th June, 1928, were examined laryngoscopically by Sir St. Clair Thomson. Of these, in 174 the larynx was found to be normal; in 16 there was found to be definite tuberculous disease; while one was found to have carcinoma of the larynx, and one a condition of non-tuberculous granuloma. The results of treatment are shown in Tables X, XI and XII.

**TABLE X.—SHOWING THE RESULT ON DISCHARGE OF TREATMENT IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LARYNX IN WHOSE SPUTUM TUBERCLE BACILLI *were* DEMONSTRATED IN THE SANATORIUM**

	Number of Cases	Cured	Improved	Stationary or Worse	Died in Sanatorium	Remarks
Group I ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Group II ..	8	3	4	1	—	
Group III ..	5	3	1	1	—	
All cases ..	14	7	5	2	—	For cases treated with Galvano-Cautery <i>see</i> Table XII.

**TABLE XI.—SHOWING THE RESULT ON DISCHARGE OF TREATMENT IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LARYNX IN WHOSE SPUTUM TUBERCLE BACILLI *were not* DEMONSTRATED IN THE SANATORIUM**

	Number of Cases	Cured	Improved	Stationary or Worse	Died in Sanatorium	Remarks
Group I ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Group II ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Group III ..	1	1	—	—	—	
All cases ..	2	2	—	—	—	For cases treated with Galvano-Cautery <i>see</i> Table XII.

**TABLE XII.—SHOWING THE RESULT ON DISCHARGE OF TREATMENT WITH THE GALVANO-CAUTERY IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LARYNX**

	Number of Cases	Cured	Improved	Stationary or Worse	Died in Sanatorium	Remarks
Group I ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Group II ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Group III ..	3	3	—	—	—	
All cases ..	4	4	—	—	—	

One case (14/171) developed tuberculosis of the larynx while in the Sanatorium, and was cured by the galvano-cautery.

## COMMENTS ON FORTY-FOUR CASES OF ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

Between October, 1924 and June, 1928 artificial pneumothorax was attempted on 63 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The after-history to October, 1928, has been followed up, so that they give statistics on results from one to four years after the attempted induction of treatment.

In forty-four cases it was possible to carry on treatment; the remaining nineteen were unsuccessful, either because on attempted induction no pleural space was found, or only a small pocket struck, or because, by the presence of many adhesions, treatment could not be continued.

These nineteen may be grouped thus:—

No pleural space found	..	..	..	5
Pockets only	..	..	..	5
Adhesions	..	..	..	9
				—
				19
				—

If this grouping be combined with the grouping according to Choice,\* the after-history can be tabulated as follows:—

### CHOICE II CASES—TOTAL 12.

ALIVE.	General Condition		DEAD
	Good.	Poor.	
No space	..	3	—
Pocket only	..	3	—
Adhesions	..	1	2

### CHOICE III CASES—TOTAL 7.

ALIVE.	General Condition		DEAD
	Good.	Poor.	
No space	..	—	—
Pocket only	..	—	1
Adhesions	..	—	5

NOTE.—\*Choice I.—Cases with involvement of one lung.

Choice II.—Cases with cavitation or much evident fibrosis of one lung, or with involvement of the better lung not beyond the upper third.

Choice III.—Cases *in extremis*, e.g., with haemoptysis.

Cases with bilateral disease—but with a possibility of aid by limited pneumothorax on the more active side.

Leaving out of consideration Choice III cases, for whom at best the treatment was only palliative, the Choice II cases show an interesting point, in that 10 of the 12 are still alive, and that 7 of these 10 are in good condition.

The following Table summarises the history to date of the 44 who were still on refills on discharge from the Sanatorium :—

	ALIVE.	DEAD.	TOTALS.
	General Condition	General Condition	
	Good.	Poor.	
Choice I ..	19	—	1 20
Choice II ..	20	1	2 23
Choice III ..	—	—	1 1
	39	1	4 44

Forty cases are still alive. Of the four dead, one was Choice III, two were Choice II, and died of advancing disease in the other lung, and one was Choice I ; in this case, it was only after, and due to, the induction of pneumothorax, that he was discovered to have lymphadenoma as a complication.

Thirty-four cases have now negative or no sputum, and six have still positive sputum. Of these six, three have been advised to have thoracoplasty (one has been re-admitted and had two courses of sanocrysin without attaining negative sputum) and one gave up treatment for no apparent reason.

Eighteen (45 per cent.) of the forty cases still alive have been complicated by fluid at some time during the treatment.

Eleven cases have now ceased refills. All are in good condition. The after-history reports, and the sputum results to date can be tabulated :—

	SPUTUM.			
	Tb +ve	Tb -ve or No sputum	Totals.	
Completed treatment ..	—	..	4	.. 4
Obliterated : after fluid	1	..	4	.. 5
Re-expanded : no fluid	1*	..	—	.. 1
Gave up treatment ..	1	..	—	.. 1
				—
				II
				—

\* Since negative after Sanocrysin treatment.

Among the 63 cases on whom induction was attempted, laryngeal disease was found at some period of the observations in 10. Of these two were included in the 19 classified as failures ; one, a Choice II case, was cured by silence ; the other, a Choice III case, remained stationary while under A.P. treatment and is since dead. Of the other eight, seven are still alive, and all seven have a normal larynx. In five of these seven cases the disease was present before the

induction of the pneumothorax ; all five healed very rapidly, and only one relapsed ; this case has since been cured by galvano-cautery. The remaining two, developed the complication while in the Sanatorium and while under pneumothorax treatment. While both are now healed, one required the aid of the galvano-cautery.\*

\* Artificial Pneumothorax and Laryngeal Tuberculosis. Sir St. Clair Thomson and Dr. R. R. Trail. (*Lancet*, 1927, i, 963.)

### REPORT OF THE X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

The work of the X-Ray Department is steadily growing, and is becoming a very vital part of the value of the work done in the Sanatorium, not only in diagnosis but also in controlling the increasing numbers of cases of artificial pneumothorax.

The following figures give the examinations for the last four years :—

1924-5	..	..	..	512
1925-6	..	..	..	547
1926-7	..	..	..	821
1927-8	..	..	..	917

The number of examinations in the control of Artificial Pneumothorax during the last year was 487.

Quite apart from the value of the X-ray as an aid in the diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there are many cases in which patients with a clinical suspicion of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been proved by its use to be suffering from a chest disease of some other nature.

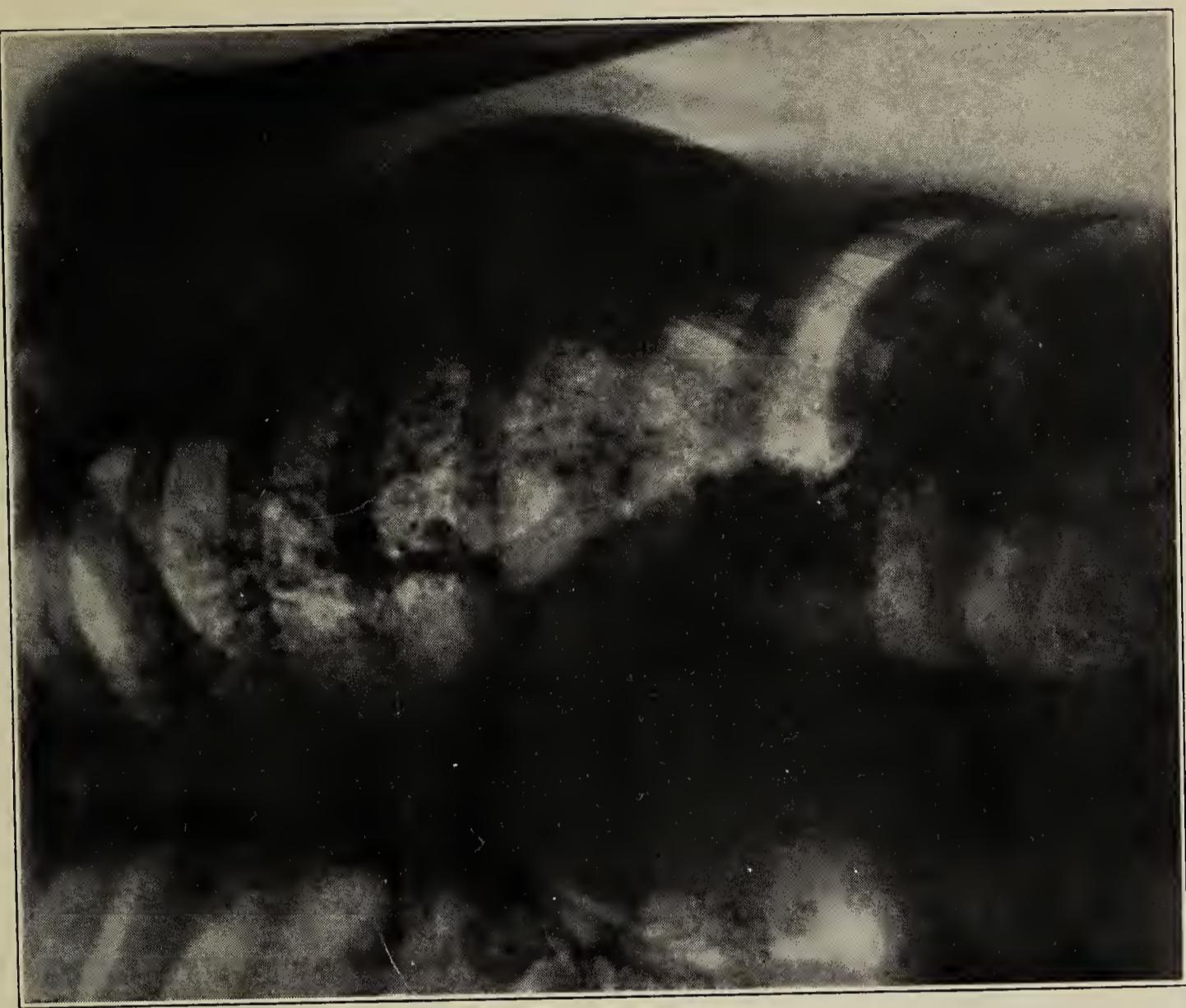
As instances of this, it is interesting to quote two cases in particular—in both the chief feature being haemoptysis.

CASE I. FEMALE, AGE 19.—Previous history whooping cough two years before. Small haemoptysis prior to admission ; slight cough ; sputum, a trace ; no night sweats ; slight pyrexia ; clubbing of fingers ; no enlargement of superficial glands or spleen ; restricted movement of left chest with impairment of note and weak breath sounds, and fine inspiratory crepitations over middle and lower zones posteriorly. Complement fixation test, positive, Wasserman reaction negative.

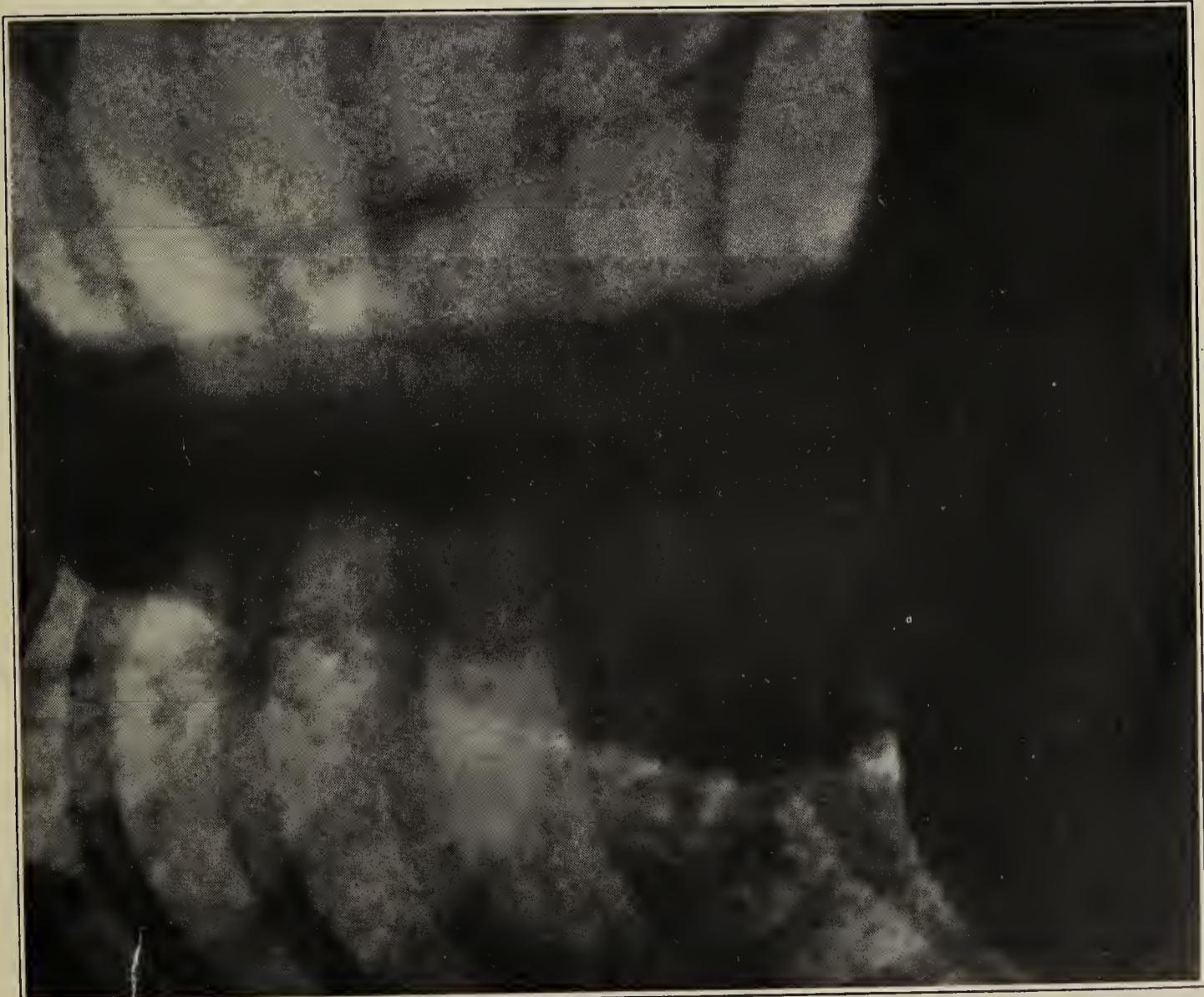
X-Ray examination.—Deficient movement of left side of diaphragm ; heart displaced to the left ; fine stippling of middle and lower zones left side ; both apices translucent. Sputum T.B.—16 times. Blastomyces found.

CASE II. FEMALE, AGE 23.—Mode of onset said to be pleurisy. Two small haemoptyses followed by a brisker haemoptysis soon after admission.

Slight impairment of resonance at the left base with poor air entry ; occasional rhonchus left side. First X-Ray showed some lessened translucency of the left middle and lower zones. No definite adventitious shadows.



No. 1. LEFT LUNG.—Shows some want of translucency at the base, with some scattered infiltration throughout the lung. Clinically—a case of blastomycosis. N.B.—This illustration is the reverse way as if viewed from the back.



No. 2. Clinical evidence, small recurrent haemoptyses. Some want of air entry at the left base. After intratracheal injection of Lipiodol, a small tumour was found to be blocking the main descending left bronchus.



After injection of lipiodol very little of the lipiodol was seen to pass into the left descending bronchus, a narrow stream only appearing to surround an opacity the size of a small grape, the rest of the bronchial tree external to this filling in a normal manner. Bronchoscopy followed, and a small growth was discovered at the bifurcation of the left descending bronchus and subsequently removed. The patient made a good recovery.

### **REPORT OF THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.**

The following was carried out from July, 1927 to June, 1928 :—

Fillings	..	..	..	..	143
Scalings	..	..	..	..	34
Extractions	..	..	..	..	181
Dentures	..	..	..	..	11
Repairs	..	..	..	..	9
X-Rays	..	..	..	..	1

### **REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.**

The clinical work of the Pathological Department has been continued on the same lines as previously and during the twelve months ending 30th June, 1928, over fifteen hundred reports, apart altogether from the results of sputum tests, have been issued from the laboratory. An alteration has been made in the routine and the sputum of all patients is now examined at fortnightly intervals, no distinction being made between positive and negative cases, except that the latter are examined at weekly intervals for the first three weeks after admission. It is felt that this method helps to prevent worrying on the part of the patients and that the extra work is thereby justified.

The research on the sedimentation test by Miss Stone has proved very satisfactory, and, as a result, the test has been adopted as a useful routine measure. The work has been embodied in a paper which is now awaiting publication. It is next proposed to investigate the sugar metabolism in tuberculosis, and in particular the liability of these patients to diabetes. As a side line this is to be linked up with the sedimentation test which has shown some interesting results in diabetic patients.

### **REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.**

The work of the Statistical Department has been carried out on the same lines as in previous years (*see* Annual Reports V, XI and XII). The number of patients discharged from the Sanatorium up to date is 5,141. This number does not include Group IV cases, re-admissions, or patients who were in residence too short a time to be included in the records. Those about whom information could not be obtained number 128, or 2·49 per cent.

The statistics of the ultimate results of the enquiry are shown in the following Tables :—

TABLE A1.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

*Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were demonstrated in the Sanatorium*

All cases considered together

TABLE A2.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

*Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were demonstrated in the Sanatorium*

Group I considered separately

TABLE A3.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

*Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were demonstrated in the Sanatorium*

Group II considered separately

Year of Dis- charge	Dis- charged Number	Number reported "Well" or "Alive" in each successive year after Discharge													Number Dead in 1928	Number lost in 1928	Number lost in 1929				
		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	
1906/07	57	50	45	40	37	31	22	18	12	23	18	19	18	17	17	17	17	17	16	15	2
1907/08	85	—	69	—	51	56	47	32	31	33	35	32	28	24	25	23	23	24	19	18	40
1908/09	94	—	—	59	48	34	37	32	36	38	36	34	33	31	31	31	31	31	29	22	63
1909/10	99	—	—	69	59	44	38	36	33	36	33	32	28	26	24	25	25	25	23	22	65
1910/11	100	—	—	—	68	43	49	40	43	37	35	37	29	23	22	21	19	18	16	16	75
1911/12	110	—	—	—	—	65	59	49	43	41	38	34	33	32	29	28	25	25	22	21	78
1912/13	101	—	—	—	—	—	77	68	53	51	51	53	51	50	47	42	40	34	32	21	83
1913/14	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	54	55	54	51	57	51	46	43	40	38	31	21	83
1914/15	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	74	69	69	69	57	57	51	46	43	36	21	83
1915/16	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	49	49	49	49	42	42	40	38	31	21	83
1916/17	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	72	65	62	56	50	48	40	38	31	83
1917/18	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	54	50	48	40	38	21	83
1918/19	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	72	69	64	60	56	21	83
1919/20	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	48	46	43	42	83
1920/21	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	47	38	31	28	83
1921/22	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	83
1922/23	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	83
1923/24	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	83
1924/25	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	83
1925/26	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	83
1926/27	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	83

TABLE A4.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

*Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were demonstrated in the Sanatorium*

Group III considered separately

TABLE A5.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

*Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were not demonstrated in the Sanatorium*

All cases considered together

TABLE A6.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were not demonstrated in the Sanatorium

Group I considered separately

TABLE A7.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

*Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were not demonstrated in the Sanatorium*

Group II considered separately

*Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were not demonstrated in the Sanatorium*

Group III considered separately

TABLE BI.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

*Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were demonstrated in the Sanatorium*



TABLE B2.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

*Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were not demonstrated in the Sanatorium*

Condition on Discharge		Discharged during the Year												Condition in 1928									
		1906/07	1907/08	1908/09	1909/10	1910/11	1911/12	1912/13	1913/14	1914/15	1915/16	1916/17	1917/18	1918/19	1919/20	1920/21	1921/22	1922/23	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	
Disease Arrested	12 1	19 4	21 2	26 7	23 5	18 1	11 2	6 1	6 —	27 3	19 —	35 5	25 1	34 4	40 1	43 4	24 2	33 3	35 1	34 2	22 1	Alive Dead Lost sight of	
Much Improved	2 —	4 —	2 —	1 —	2 —	1 —	— —	— —	16 2	4 4	2 —	13 1	2 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	4 2	4 —	9 1	4 —	— — —	Alive Dead Lost sight of	
Improved	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	2 —	2 —	1 —	1 —	4 —	1 — —	Alive Dead Lost sight of	
Stationary or Worse	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 — — —	Alive Dead Lost sight of	
Disease Arrested	3 2	5 3	5 2	4 1	4 —	3 —	3 —	1 —	1 —	6 5	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	10 2	24 2	11 1	20 3	4 —	11 — — —	Alive Dead Lost sight of

Group II			Group III			Alive			Dead			Lost sight of		
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Much Improved	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	1
	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	3	—	3	5	4	1	2
	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
Stationary or Worse	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	3	—	2	4	—	—
	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
Disease Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	5	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Much Improved	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	—
	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Stationary or Worse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Summary	18	32	39	37	30	27	23	32	21	41	49	92	99	65
	4	15	21	17	16	18	7	7	13	16	7	22	13	11
Total	24	51	66	59	48	48	31	41	35	59	58	117	119	78
												66	93	51
												78	68	72
												70	70	41
												3	39	67
												2	4	10
												0	2	1





